



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR  
WISEMAN'S  
Orchestra  
12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30  
[2417]

No. 18,905. 號五零百九千八第 日二十二月一十年午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24TH, 1918. 二拜禮 號四廿月二十年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 57½ lbs. net.  
In Bags 55½ lbs. net.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers. 1463

## CAPE WHITE WINES.

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and  
**JAGGER CUP**  
Shipped by  
**J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.**

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**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.**

Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging  
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.  
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## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

### TIME-TABLE

| WEEK DAYS.                                                                       |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.                                                           | Every 15 minutes |
| 8.00 " " 9.30 " "                                                                | " " " "          |
| 9.30 " " 10.00 " "                                                               | " " " "          |
| 10.00 " " 11.00 " "                                                              | " " " "          |
| 11.30 " " 12.30 p.m.                                                             | " " " "          |
| 12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.                                                          | " " " "          |
| 1.30 " " 2.00 " "                                                                | " " " "          |
| 2.00 " " 3.00 " "                                                                | " " " "          |
| 3.00 " " 4.00 " "                                                                | " " " "          |
| 4.00 " " 5.00 " "                                                                | " " " "          |
| 5.00 " " 6.00 " "                                                                | " " " "          |
| 6.00 " " 7.00 " "                                                                | " " " "          |
| NIGHT CARS.                                                                      |                  |
| 8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m. |                  |
| SATURDAYS.                                                                       |                  |
| Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.                                         |                  |
| SUNDAYS.                                                                         |                  |
| 7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.                                                          | Every 15 minutes |
| 10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.                                                             | " " " "          |
| 11.30 " " 12.00 noon                                                             | " " " "          |
| 12.00 noon to 1.30 p.m.                                                          | " " " "          |
| 1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.                                                           | " " " "          |
| 2.00 " " 3.00 " "                                                                | " " " "          |
| 3.00 " " 4.00 " "                                                                | " " " "          |
| 4.00 " " 5.00 " "                                                                | " " " "          |
| 5.00 " " 6.00 " "                                                                | " " " "          |
| 6.00 " " 7.00 " "                                                                | " " " "          |
| NIGHT CARS.                                                                      |                  |
| 8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m. |                  |

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or by Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations             | No. 5 Through Express a.m. | No. 7 Local a.m. | No. 9 Through Express a.m. | No. 11 Local a.m. | No. 13 Through Express p.m. | No. 15 Local p.m. | No. 17 Through Express p.m. | No. 19 Local p.m. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tan) | dep. 7.00                  | dep. 7.00        | dep. 7.00                  | dep. 7.00         | dep. 7.00                   | dep. 7.00         | dep. 7.00                   | dep. 7.00         |
| SHUN CHUO            | arr. 7.45                  | arr. 7.45        | arr. 7.45                  | arr. 7.45         | arr. 7.45                   | arr. 7.45         | arr. 7.45                   | arr. 7.45         |
| SHUNG SHUI           | dep. 7.50                  | dep. 7.50        | dep. 7.50                  | dep. 7.50         | dep. 7.50                   | dep. 7.50         | dep. 7.50                   | dep. 7.50         |
| TAIPO                | dep. 8.00                  | dep. 8.00        | dep. 8.00                  | dep. 8.00         | dep. 8.00                   | dep. 8.00         | dep. 8.00                   | dep. 8.00         |
| TAIPO MARKET         | dep. 8.10                  | dep. 8.10        | dep. 8.10                  | dep. 8.10         | dep. 8.10                   | dep. 8.10         | dep. 8.10                   | dep. 8.10         |
| TAIPO                | dep. 8.20                  | dep. 8.20        | dep. 8.20                  | dep. 8.20         | dep. 8.20                   | dep. 8.20         | dep. 8.20                   | dep. 8.20         |
| SHUNG SHUI           | dep. 8.30                  | dep. 8.30        | dep. 8.30                  | dep. 8.30         | dep. 8.30                   | dep. 8.30         | dep. 8.30                   | dep. 8.30         |
| SHUN CHUO            | dep. 8.40                  | dep. 8.40        | dep. 8.40                  | dep. 8.40         | dep. 8.40                   | dep. 8.40         | dep. 8.40                   | dep. 8.40         |
| KOWLOON              | arr. 9.00                  | arr. 9.00        | arr. 9.00                  | arr. 9.00         | arr. 9.00                   | arr. 9.00         | arr. 9.00                   | arr. 9.00         |

### UP TRAINS.

| Stations             | No. 6 Local a.m. | No. 8 Through Express a.m. | No. 10 Local a.m. | No. 12 Through Express a.m. | No. 14 Local a.m. | No. 16 Through Express p.m. | No. 18 Local p.m. | No. 20 Through Express p.m. |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| LAKE FERRY           | dep. 6.30        | dep. 6.30                  | dep. 6.30         | dep. 6.30                   | dep. 6.30         | dep. 6.30                   | dep. 6.30         | dep. 6.30                   |
| KOWLOON              | arr. 6.45        | arr. 6.45                  | arr. 6.45         | arr. 6.45                   | arr. 6.45         | arr. 6.45                   | arr. 6.45         | arr. 6.45                   |
| SHUNG SHUI           | dep. 6.50        | dep. 6.50                  | dep. 6.50         | dep. 6.50                   | dep. 6.50         | dep. 6.50                   | dep. 6.50         | dep. 6.50                   |
| TAIPO                | dep. 7.00        | dep. 7.00                  | dep. 7.00         | dep. 7.00                   | dep. 7.00         | dep. 7.00                   | dep. 7.00         | dep. 7.00                   |
| TAIPO MARKET         | dep. 7.10        | dep. 7.10                  | dep. 7.10         | dep. 7.10                   | dep. 7.10         | dep. 7.10                   | dep. 7.10         | dep. 7.10                   |
| TAIPO                | dep. 7.20        | dep. 7.20                  | dep. 7.20         | dep. 7.20                   | dep. 7.20         | dep. 7.20                   | dep. 7.20         | dep. 7.20                   |
| SHUNG SHUI           | dep. 7.30        | dep. 7.30                  | dep. 7.30         | dep. 7.30                   | dep. 7.30         | dep. 7.30                   | dep. 7.30         | dep. 7.30                   |
| SHUN CHUO            | dep. 7.40        | dep. 7.40                  | dep. 7.40         | dep. 7.40                   | dep. 7.40         | dep. 7.40                   | dep. 7.40         | dep. 7.40                   |
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tan) | arr. 8.00        | arr. 8.00                  | arr. 8.00         | arr. 8.00                   | arr. 8.00         | arr. 8.00                   | arr. 8.00         | arr. 8.00                   |

\* Will stop at Taiipo and Shung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

### SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

| Stations  | a.m.      | p.m.       | a.m.       | p.m.      |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Fanling   | dep. 8.30 | dep. 12.00 | dep. 10.30 | dep. 5.00 |
| Shataukok | arr. 8.25 | arr. 12.15 | arr. 11.15 | arr. 5.05 |

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager. 763

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Total Assets exceed £16,000,000.  
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GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.  
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Acting Local Manager. 1846



## MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

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Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,  
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Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

### NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

|                                | Dock No. 1. | Dock No. 2. | Dock No. 3. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Length on Keel Blocks          | 510 feet    | 350 feet    | 714 feet    |
| Width of Entrance on bottom    | 77 "        | 63 "        | 83 "        |
| Water on blocks at Spring Tide | 28 "        | 34 "        | 34 "        |

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.  
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 100 tons Gland Cranes.

### KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

|                            | No. 1.     | No. 2.      | No. 3.      |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lifting Power              | 7,700 tons | 12,000 tons | 16,000 tons |
| Max. Length of Ship taken  | 450 feet   | 450 feet    | 470 feet    |
| Max. Breadth of Ship taken | 66 "       | 66 "        | 85 "        |
| Max. Draft of Ship taken   | 22 "       | 22 "        | 30 "        |

[Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

### HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

|                                         | No. 1.   | No. 2.   | No. 3.   |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Length on Keel Blocks                   | 510 feet | 350 feet | 714 feet |
| Breadth at Entrance on bottom           | 77 "     | 63 "     | 83 "     |
| Depth of Water on blocks at Spring Tide | 28 "     | 34 "     | 34 "     |

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.  
THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS  
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt  
execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.  
Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application. 1908

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
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FOR the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket  
at Hongkong Currency \$11.00 and Chinese Currency \$11.80 available one way  
by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also be issued.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 24TH DECEMBER, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "KINSHAN"  
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

WEDNESDAY, 25TH DECEMBER, 1918.

8 a.m. "FATSHAN" 8 a.m. "HONAM"  
10 p.m. "HONAM" 5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN"

THURSDAY, 26TH DECEMBER, 1918.

8 a.m. "KINSHAN" 8 a.m. "FATSHAN"  
10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 5.00 p.m. "HONAM"

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—  
a. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)  
a. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).  
a. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).  
a. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)  
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,  
or from Messrs. THOR COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. 451

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

### U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

| SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon. |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| S.S. "VENEZUELA"                | Dec. 31st, 1918. |
| S.S. "ECUADOR"                  | Jan. 2nd, 1919.  |
| S.S. "COLOMBIA"                 | Feb. 2nd, 1919.  |

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric  
Passand Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms  
(all single and two berth only).  
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.  
Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be  
surpassed.  
Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN  
PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, LTD.  
For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to  
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GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY  
BA" next to our Glass Factory,  
consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for  
storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.  
Apply to—  
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A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL  
Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings. 3000

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HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
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### FOR SALE.

GAL ESEND, 109, THE PEAK, Six Rooms  
Grass Tennis Court, immediate  
possession.  
Apply—  
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### WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.  
No. 120, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG  
Telephone No. 1833.

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MODELS  
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LADIES' HATS, DRESSES, NEGLIGES  
and COATS.

A small but choice collection of  
BLACK OPALS.  
Inspection invited.  
KOMOR & KOMOR,  
Alexandra Buildings. 1818

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Great Assortment,  
Toys from 10 Cents to \$15.

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G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

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J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. 114

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ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.  
Telephone No. 271.  
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."  
J. WITCHELL  
Manager. 123

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above sea level.  
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Situated on the British Concession  
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Corner of Haiphong and Nankow  
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TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway  
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pletely renovated and refurnished, is now up-  
to-date in every respect and under English  
Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the  
Proprietor.  
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.  
TERMS MODERATE.  
Special Arrangement for Families on  
Application to: J. H. OXBERRY,  
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## MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD. (MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.) OIL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietors of  
YAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE  
KISHIDA, YOSHINORI, HOJO  
KOBAYASHI, TOSHIKAZU, NAGATA  
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, BAKODATE  
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK  
PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIRIN  
TAINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI  
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1195



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Gifts such as these reflect the good taste and thoughtful consideration of the giver. No man can fail to appreciate a gift selected from the suggestions offered below.

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|------------|----------------|-----------|
| MUFFLERS   | DRESSING GOWNS | GOLF HOSE |
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Let us assist you in the selection of your Gifts.

## MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists,

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REMINGTON, MONARCH  
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TELEPHONE 1188.

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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.

FANCY DRESS BALL  
IN THE MURRAY PARADE GROUND.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 3RD, AT 9 P.M.

Popular Prices—Ladies \$2.00, Gents. \$3.00

WAR BOND TICKETS TO BE GIVEN AS PRIZES.

Two Bands in Attendance.

NETT PROCEEDS TO WAR CHARITIES.

Fancy Dress Optional.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER  
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THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Brabby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—  
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"  
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[9748]

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21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.  
Sloping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.  
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGERS.

[9839]

MYSTERY OF THE HEAVENS  
PHENOMENA OF TEMPORARY  
STARS EXPLAINED.

Referring to a star recently discovered by Professor C. T. Oliver, of Leander McCormick Observatory, it may prove of public interest to read what I have to say, writes Mr. Henry Clay Hodges in a home paper, on the subject of variable stars, taken from my researches of years past. I see that modern writers and investigators are unable to account satisfactorily for these phenomena.

Irregular or temporary stars have occasionally shown forth with a lustre far surpassing that of the stars of the first magnitude, or even that of Jupiter and Venus, only remaining for a short time, and then gradually disappearing altogether. The most celebrated of these stars is the one more commonly known as the Star of Bethlehem, and is one of the more polar constellations.

Modern writers have given this much investigation since the Christian era. It is thought by many to have a period of 45 years, but this is a mistake, as it really has a period of 780 years, being invisible during that time.

As you will see, this star appeared about the time of the birth of Christ, and has not been understood by modern investigators, as they could not understand why the shepherds went to the west, when it seems they should have gone to the east, but this star appeared in the Zodiacal Sign of Aries, and Aries is an eastern sign, and this is what is meant when speaking of the star in the eastern part of the heavens.

In the year 780 this star was again visible, but so little was known of it that slight attention was given to it at that time. Its last appearance took place in 1572, in Cassiopeia. The attention of Tycho Brahe was called to it at that time, and he wrote a concise description of the changes it passed through while visible. During the early part of its appearance, it surpassed Sirius in brilliancy, and can only be compared to Venus when she is in her most favourable position in respect to the earth.

It can be seen at noon by those gifted with clear sight, and is visible through clouds which obscure every other star. At night it twinkles even more than the ordinary fixed stars. It is very white in colour, then changes to yellow, then finally to red. This same knowledge which was handed down by Tycho Brahe is in most part confined to the Romish Church and to the temples of the priests principally in India.

In the year 2355 A.D. this star will again be visible, although it had been supposed to become visible at an earlier date. In 125 B.C. Hipparchus discovered a star which came to view in Ophiuchus, which exceeded Jupiter in splendour, though not as bright as Venus, and similar to the Star of Bethlehem. It twinkled far more than its neighbours, though it did not change colour, as it was always observed to be white when clear from vapours prevalent about the horizon. It remained visible for 2 years 3 months and 9 days.

Then again in 594 A.D. it came into view, but no notice was taken of its appearance at that time. Then again in 1004 this star came again into view and was observed by Kepler. Kepler also made notes upon its movements, colour, time visible, etc., which corresponded to its appearance when viewed by Hipparchus, who wrote upon the fixed stars.

Then again in the three hundred and sixty-ninth year of the Christian era a star came into view near Aquilus, which shone forth nearly three months, then vanished, and 126 years after this star again came into view, and disappeared in about the same time.

In October, 1604, a bright star came into view in the Constellation Serpens, nearly attaining the brightest lustre. It remained until the following October, when it vanished. This star was also noted in 400 B.C.

MANY TEMPORARY STARS.

There are many of these temporary stars which are interesting to study, and to this class of temporary stars may be added many others whose periods are so long that they are termed missing stars. As the observations of the modern investigators are limited, they have not yet had an opportunity to observe these many changes, for on careful examination of the heavens, and comparing them with former catalogues, and ancient and modern catalogues with each other, many stars are found formerly known to be missing. Some are inclined to attribute this to mistakes in making entries, but the fact is that they are periodical stars, the length of whose period exceeds the brief time within which astronomical observations have been recorded, and in the time to come astronomers of the future will view the next reappearance of these periodical or temporary stars and find them to be regular, harmonious, and periodic, though they may now appear to be accidental.

The following are among the principal variable stars visible to the naked eye, in the present age: Algol Persei, which goes through its changes in 4 days and 21 hours; Mira Ceti, in 334 days; Cepheid, in 5 days and 9 hours; Hercules, in 68 days; a star in Aquilus, in 72 days; a star in Corona, in 323 days; and a star near Cygnus, in 400 days and 6 hours.

Thirty Hydra changes in 442 days and 2 hours, while the periods of some of the variable stars extend over many years. Thirty-four Cygni completes its change of cycle in 14 years and 144 days. The bright star Capella, in the Constellation Auriga, will be found to have increased in brightness during the present year, while, on the other hand, one of the seven bright stars in Ursa Majora has diminished in lustre.

The cause of this regular increase and decrease in the brightness of variable stars has been a mystery to many modern astronomers, but it will be found, I believe, that this variation in the brilliancy of light is caused by the position of these variable stars and the movements of the planetary system affecting them.

BRITISH ENTRY INTO  
DAMASCUS.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

HATRED OF THE GERMANS.

[FROM W. T. MASSEY.]

The *Entente* has been nobly served by the British Palestine Army. Those British who entered this wonderful city to-day who have not had their emotions stirred by the enthusiastic greetings of the population must have been without a spark of national pride. Having passed up the country with the cavalry, I have seen some Circassian villages. They are quite lukewarm and unconcerned about our victorious advance against the Turks. I was under the impression that Damascus would display the usual Arab eagerness of demeanour and accept our appearance as Kismet, while appreciating the prospect of a change from bad to good government, and would receive us with their customary immobile features, giving no outward and visible sign of their inward feelings.

## AMAZING WELCOME.

I rode into the town with an armoured car officer when the road was deemed unsafe owing to snipers in those lush gardens surrounding this fascinating and truly Oriental city. I was amazed at the heartiness of the welcome accorded the British uniform. The people were far from taking our victory as an ordinary incident of life. They threw off their stolid exterior and received us with ecstatic joy. They closed their shops and made holiday, put on festival dress, and acclaimed the day as the greatest in the four thousand years of the history of Damascus. Only a few British officers have as yet entered the city, but each has been received with the same whole-hearted fervour. Here, at least, they have seen what the British name stands for. At Jerusalem the British Army was welcomed by all sects and creeds with deep feelings of thankfulness, but their condition, rendered pitiable through starvation, prevented their welcome from being so demonstrative, though equally sincere, as to-day. A soldier appeared in the streets of Damascus, he was surrounded by the excited and delighted throng. Crowds gathered to hear the news. When I told some English-speaking people of whom there are many, of the latest victory on the Western front, and of the Bulgarian armistice, their enthusiasm was remarkable.

But they were more keenly interested in General Allenby's army's tremendous strides through Palestine and Syria. The enormous captures of prisoners and war material, of which they had no conception, more than anything else, meant to them the finish of the Turk. They said: "You are settling our long accounts with them." The thoroughness with which it has been done gave them the impression that our army was composed of supermen. With eyes unused to complete and orderly equipment, they admired the soldierly turnout of the men who have fought and ridden a hard 160 miles, and acclaimed their deliverers. They looked upon this army as the saviours of the down-trodden peoples of this part of the East. This amazing tribute to Britain and British freedom lasted all day, at nightfall the population gave a firework exhibition of captured Vercy lights. Even the street of Saint Paul called "straight" was illuminated from end to end.

## ARAB ARMY'S ARRIVAL.

The opportunities for rejoicing were increased by the arrival of the Arab army, which operated on our right flank. Our cavalry, during the march from Derai, arrived at Damascus at six this morning, the north-western outskirts being occupied by the Australian Mounted Division. Soon after daylight the Arab army entered the city, and the streets became alive with picturesquely clothed Arabs on light steeds, almost overburdened with elaborately appointed saddlery. Arab horsemen and camelry dashed about the streets, proclaiming the victory, and making much noise and continually firing their rifles. This lasted till midnight, and the inhabitants, tired out and happy, allowed the city to become normally calm.

There must have been extraordinary scenes in Damascus yesterday, when the Turkish army, surprised again at the swift, unerring cavalry stroke, found the Australian Mounted Division west of the city. General Liman von Sanders, senting trouble, left for Aleppo four days ago. A long thin trail just showing against the brown hills warned the Turkish commander that his hold on Damascus was slipping. He left at noon today, the val by motor along the Aleppo road. The Desert Corps Commander decided first to close all the exits instead of risking harm to civilians by an attack of disease.

Meanwhile the enemy forces were fighting among themselves. There is considerable feeling between the Germans and the Turks, and there was an open rupture between the Turks and the Arabs serving in the Turkish army. The latter turned on the Turks, refused to fight, and declared themselves adherents of the Hedjaz army. Even more serious than the trouble among the troops was the hostility of the Arabs to the Germans, who could not show themselves in the streets in safety. Some who left the barracks were struck and spent upon and went in fear of their lives.

To-day an Armenian came to me and asked what he should do with three Germans, one of them wounded, sheltered at his house, to keep them from the extreme fury of the people. These caught in our encircling movement, I am confident that they were fortunate to escape from the Damascus.

## TURKS' SURRENDER FREELY.

I myself witnessed many incidents showing the fear of the Turkish soldiers of violence from the population. Little groups of the enemy assembled in dark corners of the streets waiting an opportunity to give themselves up without

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SCIENCE CONSOLIDATING THE  
WHOLE WORLD.WIRELESS, FAST SHIPS, FLYING  
MACHINES AND OTHER IN-  
VENTIONS MAKE FOR  
UNITY.

Toward a world unity, towards a mighty getting together of the human race, many forces are moving.

Greatest of all, this war is bringing the nations into a common purpose, for the bitter rod of danger does in a day what the calm persuasion of logic cannot do in centuries.

Christian missions have subsoiled humanity for years, and most of us little appreciate their vast and essential influence in preparing the world mind for union.

Commerce has during the Nineteenth Century steadily overflowed national boundaries, and demonstrated to the self-interest of the most widely separated peoples their interdependence. The steamships upon the ocean's east and west have been as huge shuttles waving the fabric of the coming federation of the world.

Railroads have pierced frontiers. Schools have shown the universality of the essentials of culture, how that learning, art and literature are the same everywhere.

Flying machines to-morrow will obliterate such partitions as mountain ranges, rivers and even oceans.

There will never be another new language on earth, for dialects are created by isolation. The confusion of the Tower of Babel will be antedated by the pacification of man.

The melting pot, America, will heat up and fuse the whole mass of mankind.

Not the least of these unifying forces is science. Every invention increases the cohesion and stops the disintegration of the race.

The other day Mr. Hughes, premier of the Australian Commonwealth, sent a wireless message from the new Marconi station at Carnarvon, Wales, to the wireless station in Sydney, Australia. The distance of direct transmission was 12,000 miles, and the messages were received with perfect clearness.

The horizon waves of wireless messages move equally in all directions. If, therefore, the messages between Wales and Australia went half way round the globe in one direction, they did so in all other directions, and these messages may be said to have enveloped the globe.

When we all get to talking around the earth, travelling without annoying customs, doing business as one consolidated planet, and reading the same news at breakfast in China and Peru, it will not be long until we think together and feel as one, and the prophecy of Elihu Burritt will be realized, that "above all nations is humanity."

## CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, Christmas Day, 24th December, 1918. Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. and after Morning Service, Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Responses. Gerald's Ventes. Conch. Psalmus, 10 Monks, 45 Ouseley and Macfarren, 83 Tarte, Te Deum, Oakey in F. Jubilate, Hayes, Kyrie, Thorne, Hymns, 86, 83 (Tune 113), 474, 87.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Christmas Day, 1918. Holy Communion (6.45 a.m.) and (7.45 a.m.). Service, Merbecke and Aulan; Hymns, 59, 62, 320, 322, 354, 351. Matins (11 a.m.); Responses, Festal; Ventes, Crochet; Psalmus, Monks, Ouseley and Macfarren; Te Deum, Oakey in F. (15th evening); Jubilate, Jones (12th morning); Hymns, 60, 62, 59. God Save the King. V.B. Psalm 10, verses 1, 2, 4, 8, 14 and 15 in unison; Psalm 45, verses 1, 4, 7, 11, 16 and 19 in unison; Te Deum, verses 1, 2, 14, 15, 16 and 17 in unison; Hymn, 62, verses 1 and 6 in unison; Hymn 50, verses 1 and 4 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) V.B.—Carols will be sung at Even Song on Sunday next, 26th December.

UNION CHURCH, 10.30 a.m. Christmas hymns. Preacher the Rev. J. K. Macdonald.

arms, which had been taken away by civilians. Their personal belongings were gone. The Turks were anxious to surrender to anyone in khaki. Many hid in the houses. I saw one sergeant of the military police who collected over 250 in the afternoon with no other guard. The prisoners did not wish to escape; they were as submissive as lambs in a fold. An city by daybreak surrounded the barracks. The officers said that thousands wished to surrender. The numbers were so great that other regiments had to be sent in to assist in their collection.

In a Damascus hospital were found some English soldiers taken wounded earlier in the campaign. One had been a prisoner for two years. I met Mr. Forster, the Jerusalem missionary, who was working among the Bedouins. At the outbreak of the war German warships warned the Turks to arrest Mr. Forster, because his influence with the Bedouins was important. Mr. Forster for more than two years was treated like a common felon and herded in goal with the worst types. Ultimately he was sent to Damascus on parole. He is half-starved, but thorough. I am happy to-day.

The Damascus money market in recent days had indicated the trend of events. Two weeks ago English notes were worth 31 per cent. of their face value. General Allenby's break through in the central sector sent them up to 42. Yesterday, on a distant view of the British troops, the notes at once rose to 80 per cent., while Turkish paper collapsed; it is only worth 18 per cent. of its face value, and hardly accepted at that.—Daily Telegraph.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A  
FOREIGNER IN KOREA.

APATHY OF POLICE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO THE "JAPAN CHRONICLE".]

ANTUNG, MANCHURIA.

(Opposite Shingishu).

October 25th.

The much vaunted police service in Korea has received another severe shock, if not an actual charge against the police at Shingishu of complicity with the vagabonds and ruffians of that place.

A Britisher [employed, we understand in the Chinese Maritime Customs, Ed., H.D.P.] living on this side of the river was a guest at a Korean restaurant during the evening of October 1st, and as he was leaving he was suddenly set upon by a policeman, who had come into the place alleging that it was past the closing hour, and then for some unknown reason this officer of the law went out and enlisted the support of a large gang of Korean ruffians to commence a murderous attack.

The attack developed into a chase, with the mob increasing, until the victim was brought to the ground by a hit on his head with something hard, but he rose and continued to endeavour to escape. The details are necessarily long, but what I wish to give publicity to is the fact that a murderous chase was kept up for about two hours on a Britisher without a single policeman attempting to put a stop to it. Such a murderous attack on an innocent man, and against whom neither the mob nor police had any charge, could not have been continued without the passive assistance, or call it what you will, of the police.

It is quite a miracle that the Britisher escaped with his life, and it was only because he was left for dead after his second fall in the middle of the road that the mob dispersed, and the police appeared. He was then escorted to the station, and later given a guard to enable him to return to his abode.

The injuries suffered by the innocent victim were, as can be imagined, very severe, fortunately, however, they are not of a fatal nature, though he is still lame. He lost his gold watch and chain, which he declared was stolen by a policeman, and it has not been returned yet. He was given back his pocket book and passport the next day.

It is necessary to add that not one member of the party had been "doing too well," too much stress cannot be laid upon this fact, for the police will probably seek for an excuse in this direction.

The police are fully aware that the attack was made on an innocent man, and after a lapse of three weeks are able to sit the chaff from the wheat. And there is no doubt that the mob was after the life of a Britisher; but they went for the wrong man. I find that the mob was out after another man in the employ of the Chinese Customs, a Britisher who has been stationed here rather too long and it is about time that he was transferred by the authorities. There are very few foreigners living here and to a Korean one is much like another. Our lives are in danger now if we cross the river. The railway "Station Hotel," which they take pride in advertising as an ideal resort and it is a very nice little place, is at Shingishu; it is the only hotel in either town for foreigners, and when friends or visitors wish to make a stay they have to stop there. But unless the police on the other side show by their action in this case that they are not in league with the ruffians of the town, I would warn all to give Shingishu a wide berth.

No one has been punished as yet, and the property stolen from an innocent victim has not been returned, to say nothing of the severe injuries suffered, and clothes torn and lost.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE JAPAN CHRONICLE".]

SIR, With reference to your article from Antung on "The Murderous Attack on a Britisher," I heard that his silver-mounted walking stick was also stolen from him and returned minus the silver, and when he went to the Police Station to inquire about his lost property he was also told about Yen ten for alleged breaking of windows, which he states were broken by the mob who were chasing him for his life.

The Britisher is question ran into a house occupied by Japanese for protection. Thirty or forty of the Hsin We Ju Savages ran into the house after him and in company with the Japanese of the house struck this defenceless man with sticks until he fell, and the next day the Japanese occupying this house claimed damages for their alleged broken windows. No doubt these braves will any there was some reason for beating their victim in order to save themselves, but if this Britisher had done anything against Japanese law, why was he not charged with the offence at their Police Station when they took him there. The police officer in charge of the station expressed regret for beating him and sent a guide with him home over the bridge.

It is said that the Chief of the Hsin We Ju Police has been dismissed or changed (I), and that two policemen have been discharged, but the watch and chain have not yet been returned to the owner.

We hear so much of the Japanese system of civilization, but no civilized country in the world would permit a man-hunt of this nature, and it was only when the savages thought their victim was dead in a pool of blood that they stopped beating him.

FAIRPLAY.

Antung, 10th November, 1918.











# THE WAR.

## SIR DOUGLAS HAIG RETURNS HOME BRITISH ARMY CRUSHED GENERAL LUDENDORFF

### ITALIAN KING IN FRANCE.

### PRESS TO ATTEND THE PEACE CONFERENCE:

#### PRESIDENT WILSON DESIRES PUBLICITY.

#### LATEST CABLES

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

#### FIELD MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

#### BRILLIANT RECEPTION ON RETURN TO BRITAIN

London, December 19th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig received a brilliant naval and military reception on arriving at Dover this morning. He was also greeted by tens of thousands of people on the shore.

The distinguished Field Marshal crossed aboard the "Bulwer" hospital ship. The "Bulwer," which was escorted by three destroyers.

Well out at sea the "Bulwer" was met by a flotilla of motor boats, launches and aeroplanes.

In choosing the ancient port of Dover for his last landing since the Armistice was signed, Sir Douglas Haig has followed the example of such other illustrious officers as Lord Kitchener who first landed here in 1899 after Khartoum and Lord Roberts, on his return from the South African War.

A "Lancet" drew alongside the Admiralty pier, Sir Douglas Haig was seen on the bridge standing next to Vice Admiral Sir Roger Keyes and surrounded by his staff.

Disembarked naval officers received Sir Douglas Haig. At the landing stage a guard of honour of seamen from the "Gos" and another of the Royal Marine Light Infantry with bands were mounted. The Premier has postponed his visit to France in order to personally participate in the welcome.

On stepping ashore, Sir Douglas Haig inspected both guards amidst terrific cheers. He then entered a motor car with the Mayor of Dover. His victorious Generals followed in other cars. The route was lined with soldiers and was gaily flagged. There was a triumphal arch at the Dockyard entrance, surmounted by anti-aircraft guns, with banners of welcome from the Dover Patrol and the Sixth Patrol of Dover. The members of the Patrol assembled and gave a mighty cheer. The drive to the Marine Station on the pier was a pageant of victory, in which unbounded enthusiasm was displayed.

At a reception in the station, the Recorder of Dover read an address of welcome.

Replying to an address on behalf of himself and his Generals, Sir Douglas Haig said that they recognised that the greetings were more than merely personal, and that they sprang from a profound realisation of the historic greatness of the occasion and of all it symbolised for the future of our race. He and his Generals knew that the welcome expressed the feelings of gratitude and admiration which Great Britain entertained for the wonderful men whose unrepulsed courage and endurance brought us by victory to peace. He referred in glowing terms to Dover's historic role, which was splendidly maintained during war.

The Lord Lieutenant, Lord Harris, presented a second address of welcome, to which Sir Douglas Haig replied. The Field Marshal and party then left for London.

On arrival at Charing Cross, he was welcomed by the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. J. M. Botha, Sir Robert Borden, Sir

S. P. Sarda, the Maharajah of Bikanir and other Dominion's Statesmen, now in London, the members of the War Cabinet, Mr. H. H. Asquith, and other distinguished persons. The Grenadiers furnished a guard of honour and the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

Five royal carriages were in waiting, in which Sir D. Haig and his companions drove to Buckingham Palace, along the decorated streets, amid the cheering of crowds who had assembled hours before hand.

As Sir Douglas Haig's carriage emerged from the station, the Church of St. Martin's bells pealed merrily, and a gigantic crowd raised a great cheer which was taken up by dense masses all along Duncannon Street.

Sir Douglas Haig looked well, his hand continually at the salute, acknowledging the welcome.

A squadron of aeroplanes circled over the station.

One of the mightiest shouts ever heard in London greeted his appearance in Trafalgar Square, which was black with people, and along Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, St. James' Street, and Piccadilly, down Constitutional Hill, to the palace, it was one continuous roar of cheering.

Passing into the Palace, the party was received by their Majesties the King and Queen and other Royalties. Altogether 48 sat down to luncheon, including besides their Majesties, Prince Albert, Princess Mary, the Premier, Lord Milner, Hon. Lady Haig, General Sir William Robertson, General Sir Henry Wilson, and Sir Douglas Haig's General Staff.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### AN APPRECIATION.

London, December 19th.

The war historian, Mr. John Buchan, has an interesting article in the "Daily Sketch" on Sir Douglas Haig. He says Sir Douglas Haig and Marshal Foch were complementary to each other, like Generals Lee and Jackson. The British Army supplied Marshal Foch with his weapons, such as the tanks' creeping barrage, and it was the British Army that finally crushed General Ludendorff.

Marshal Foch made the plan, Sir Douglas Haig provided the material and much of the execution, but Sir Douglas was not a mere competent lieutenant, trusty in fulfilling orders, he was a great tactician. Foch and Haig from 1914 saw eye to eye.

It was Field Marshal Haig who pressed most earnestly for Marshal Foch's appointment, and it was Marshal Haig whose support largely made possible the great gamble of July, 1918, which won the second battle of the Marne and the war. Like Sir John Moore, Marshal Haig had a great genius for training raw material.

Mr. John Buchan reminds the public that Marshal Haig's first task in France was defence. Then there was the long waiting of the war of attrition, unspectacular but deadly in effect.

Another type of man might have grown weary, but great as was his military talent, greater still was his character.

It was well that in the struggle with armed brutality he should have been led by one so far from brutality. He was always confident of the ultimate triumph of right and always cheerful, even in the darkest hour, for he drew comfort from deep springs. He cared nothing for adulation; no thought for his own career; his unswerving patience; it was something that belonged to another world.

For a parallel to such a temperament we have to look to Sir John Moore or the great Scots' soldier, Montrose. Sir Douglas Haig faced ugly facts with extreme honesty and preserved in adversity a high heartedness which would tire weak or souls. Britain has not produced a greater soldier since Wellington and has never produced a greater gentleman.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### COMING PEACE CONFERENCE.

#### "A LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE."

Paris, December 19th.

President Wilson has issued a Note denying that he approves of a "League to enforce peace." He adds that he believes a League of Nations is absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of peace.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON FAVOURS PUBLICITY.

President Wilson is of the opinion that the Inter Allied Conference should, as far as possible, be public, but he expected that it would be necessary to arrange many preliminaries confidentially, setting them finally in open sittings. The Germans will probably not be present at the Preliminaries as these are concerned with the arranging of Peace terms involving only the Allies. Until this part is settled, it cannot be decided whether neutrals shall be invited to discuss a League of Nations, but informed opinion seems to consider that their presence will be called for.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### PROCEEDINGS TO BE REPORTED.

London, December 21st.

Neither the French nor the American Government proposes to exercise any control over cables conveying news of the proceedings at the Peace Conference.

#### SPAIN'S PARTICIPATION.

London, December 19th.

Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, arrived in Paris yesterday, for the purpose of conferring with the French Government and discussing Spanish affairs with President Wilson. Count Romanones will raise the question of Spain's participation in the Peace Conference, and discuss different problems concerning the rights and aspirations of Spain.

Great importance is attached in Spain to this visit, as marking the final defeat of pro Germanism in the Peninsula.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### TROUBLOUS GERMANY.

#### ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Copenhagen, December 18th.

A conference representing the whole country is meeting on December 20th for the purpose of electing a President for the German Republic.

#### TWO CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENCY.

Copenhagen, December 19th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Congress of Soviets names Herr Ebert and Doctor Prouss, the Minister of the Interior, as candidates for the presidency of the German Republic.

It was emphasised that the election should be soon, so that Germany might have a supreme head of the Empire at the Peace Conference.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ALLIES ASKED TO OCCUPY BERLIN.

London, December 18th.

Reuter's Paris Correspondent quotes "Le Matin" as declaring that in spite of German denials, the German Government has been requesting the Allies to occupy Berlin.

#### SOVIETS STILL SQUABBLING.

London, December 18th.

Amsterdam reports a message from Berlin to the effect that violent scenes characterised the Congress of Soviets. Time was wasted in criticising the Government and the Soviet, personal differences being fought out.

#### WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

Commissary Lamsberg announced that General Scheuche, the Minister for War, had resigned.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### THE FUGITIVE EX-KAISER.

#### HERR EBERT'S "WISHES."

Copenhagen, December 18th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Ebert has declared that the Government does not wish Holland to extradite the ex-Kaiser.

Amsterdam, December 18th. The ex-Kaiser is in bed with a chill.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### "WORSE THAN THE BOURBONS."

London, December 19th.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes Herr Harden as writing in the "Zukunft" and demanding that the Kaiser be called to account before a tribunal for his misdeeds, compared with which the guilt of the Bourbons was nothing.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON IN EUROPE.

#### TO VISIT LONDON ON BOXING DAY.

London, December 19th.

President Wilson is coming to London earlier than anticipated. It is expected that he will arrive on December 26th. Consequently the Premier, Mr. Balfour and others have postponed their visit to France.

President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George will hold, in London, the preliminary conversations previously arranged for Paris.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### A CONFERENCE WITH M. CLEMENCEAU.

Paris, December 20th.

A Havas message states: "President Wilson yesterday had a conference with M. Clemenceau which lasted two hours."

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### ITALY'S AMBITIONS.

#### EX FOREIGN MINISTER'S INTERESTING SPEECH.

Rome, December 18th.

In the Senate, Signor Tittoni, the ex-Foreign Minister, declared that if the other Powers acquired territorial possessions in the Eastern Mediterranean, Italy must also do so.

Owing to her lack of coal, Italy ought to have a prior claim to concessions over the coal fields at Heraclea.

If France and Britain retained the whole or part of Germany's African Colonies, Italy should be compensated by the enlargement of her boundaries in Libya, Somaliland, and Eritrea. The Premier warmly approved the speech.

#### TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

#### ANOTHER MURDER IN GERMAN CAMP.

Copenhagen, December 18th.

The newspaper, "København," publishes an authenticated account, confirmed by three British officers who were eyewitnesses, of how the Germans, on Dec. 5th, deliberately killed an American flying officer named Cohny, who was a prisoner at Stralsund Camp.

The American was shot for momentarily stepping outside the barbed wire. He was hit by three bullets.

A British officer was simultaneously wounded. His comrades wanted to carry in Cohny's corpse which was lying in a pool of blood, but the Soldiers' Council prohibited this.

#### THE RETURN OF THE GERMANS.

#### CEYLON'S VIEWS.

The Ceylon Legislative Council, has passed a resolution that no German or Austrian be permitted to reside in Ceylon, at least for some years.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution that no enemy, including enemies naturalised in a neutral country, be allowed to trade, or own, or lease property in Ceylon; also that no imports or exports from and to an enemy country, be permitted, except through Allied subjects.

#### SOUTH AFRICA'S VIEWS.

Cape Town, December 18th.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting in East London unanimously passed a resolution, protesting against the inhuman treatment of British prisoners, demanding the adequate punishment of the instigators of German atrocities on land and sea, the repatriation of all enemy subjects in South Africa and the captured colonies, legislation for review, and cancellation, where necessary, of naturalisation certificates of enemy subjects; the amendment of immigration laws so as to prevent enemy subjects' admission in the future and the non-restoration of Germany's African Colonies.

#### ITALY'S KING IN PARIS.

#### AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

Paris, December 19th.

The King of Italy accompanied by Signor Orlando, and Baron Sonnino, arrived and was received by President Poincare. A most enthusiastic welcome was accorded him. The city was bedecked with all the Allies' flags.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### SOME INTERESTING SPEECHES.

Paris, December 20th.

A Havas message states:

It was Italy's turn yesterday to be triumphantly acclaimed by Paris, in the persons of the King and his son. Unceasing cheering met the King, who wore a grey and green uniform.

At the Elysee banquet, President Poincare, proposing his Majesty's health, said Italy's present greatness, was largely due to the King's direct personal action. Events which had destroyed old diplomatic combinations had tightened the bonds of sentiment and interest uniting Italy and France. Through the King's influence, Italy went on the side of France and England when the result of the war was still uncertain.

King Victor Emmanuel, proposing the prosperity of France, said Italy's spontaneous participation in the war and all the other indications of her policy sprang from her ancestral sense of right and justice. From now onward, an era of peaceful collaboration based on mutual respect and loyal friendship should open out for France and Italy. Each could give the other valuable assistance towards securing future liberty and justice.

#### EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS.

London, December 21st.

President Wilson called on the King of Italy, repaying a visit of the previous evening. That was the first occasion in history on which a crowned head ever paid a visit to President Wilson.

The King of Italy attended an official reception at the Hotel de Ville, and had again a magnificent reception from the people of Paris. Later, he attended, as a member, a meeting of the Academy at which the King presented a medal struck in 1915, the date of Italy's entry into the war.

The King of Italy and the Prince of Piedmont left Paris for Verdun after eleven o'clock at night.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### BRITISH LABOUR.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SWITZERLAND.

London, December 19th.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party have agreed to take steps, in conjunction with other countries, to summon an International Conference early in January in a neutral country, probably Switzerland.

The British delegation will include Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Will Thorne, Mr. Howman, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and Mrs. Spowden.

The meeting adopted a resolution demanding that all messages and articles dealing with the Peace Congress and the concurrent Working-Class Congress should be free from censorship.

#### THE ESTHONIAN REPUBLIC.

#### PLACED UNDER PROTECTION OF THE ENTENTE.

London, December 19th.

A telegram from the Estonian Premier, received in London, after dwelling on the difficulties of the few Estonian troops opposing the Bolshevik advance, pleads the Estonian Republic under the protection of the Entente Powers.

#### ROMANIA.

#### JONESCU JOINING THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Bucharest, December 18th.

M. Bratiano takes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the new Government which includes M. Take Jonescu.

#### JEWISH COMMONWEALTH IN PALESTINE.

#### ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT OF AMERICAN JEWS.

Philadelphia, December 18th.

The American Jewish Congress, representing three million Jews in the United States, very enthusiastically passed a resolution favouring a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine under the trusteeship of Britain, acting on behalf of the League of Nations, and declaring that the civic and religious rights of the non-Jewish population of Palestine should be maintained.

#### THE EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM.

#### CARGO SPACE IN GERMAN PORTS.

London, December 19th.

Reuter is informed that Mr. Charles Hoover, the American Food Controller, telegraphed from Paris that the demands made by Marshal Foch, as a condition for the extension of the armistice, for the use of 2,500,000 tons of cargo space lying in German ports was made on behalf of the Allies, and was not at Mr. Hoover's request as the Germans had reported.

The proposal is not that 2,500,000 tons should be used solely to supply Germany with food-stuffs, but for the pooling of that tonnage under Allied control.

#### WIMBLEDON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

#### THE FIRST POST-WAR TOURNAMENT.

London, December 18th.

The All England Lawn Tennis Club is holding their championship competitions at Wimbledon in June. All enemy subjects are barred.

#### THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

#### LOSS TO SOUTH AFRICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

London, December 19th.

It is authoritatively stated that the Spanish influenza epidemic in South Africa resulted in financial loss to the insurance companies of £1,500,000. A leading manager states that in a few weeks the epidemic cost the companies considerably more than the whole war. Very heavy claims have been paid out in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE ARMISTICE.

#### GERMANS MUST DELIVER LOCOMOTIVES.

Paris, December 20th.

A Havas message states: "The Germans are required to deliver 2,000 railway engines by January 10th. If deliveries are not made regularly, another 500 engines will be exacted as a penalty."

#### BELGIUM'S CLAIMS TO LIMBURG.

#### STATEMENT IN THE DUTCH CHAMBER.

The Hague, December 19th.

In the Second Chamber, the Foreign Minister, Herr Stijl, said he did not believe the associated Governments would support the reported Belgian claim to annex Limburg. While he urged that Holland should try to understand the view points of the people who had sacrificed so much for ideals, he declared that Holland could never submit to injustice.

#### THE SPREAD OF BOLSHIEVISM.

#### PROPAGANDA EXPERTS.

Stockholm, December 19th.

A telegram from Helsingfors says that the Bolsheviks have sent back to Austria and Germany 2,000 war prisoners who are specially trained for Bolshevik propaganda work.

#### ALLIES' HOLD OVER TURKEY.

#### GERMAN SHIPS REQUISITIONED.

Paris, December 19th.

Admiral Amet, the French High Commissioner at Constantinople has requisitioned all German ships.

Turkey is to convey a number of Austro-German mischief-makers from Turkey to France where they will be kept under strict surveillance until peace is concluded.

#### FRANCE'S BILL TO GERMANY.

#### AN ESTIMATE OF SIXTY-FIVE MILLIARDS.

London, December 21st.

The destruction wrought by the Germans in Northern France amounted to 65 milliards, according to an official report presented to the Senate.

#### RECEPTION TO MARSHAL JOFFRE.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE FRENCH POILUE.

Paris, December 20th.

A formal reception given in honour of Marshal Joffre at the Academie Francaise, before a large and distinguished audience which included President Wilson and President Poincare, Marshal Joffre praised the French combatant soldiers' part in winning the war.

#### GERMAN MINN EXPLODES.

#### FORTY CASUALTIES.

London, December 19th.

A telegram from Paris reports that a German "delayed action" mine exploded at Guise Bridge, killing 15 and injuring 25 persons.

#### LONDON-PARIS AIR SERVICE.

#### FARMAN BROTHERS' INITIATIVE.

London, December 21st.

The Farman brothers, the famous aeroplane constructors, announce the starting of the first French private air service between Paris and London, with machines carrying two, six and twenty passengers.







themselves apparently encourage the investment of capital in this way. The general public are investing to win the war, but these members of the Government are investing to win the General Election.

AFTER OTHER PAPERS

Election. According to the General  
 AFTER OTHER PAPERS.  
 I have evidence that persons acting for the Government have been recently endeavoring to acquire other independent newspapers in other parts of the country. On no fewer than three occasions a Scottish evening paper, which has a long record for independence in politics, has been approached on behalf of the Government with a view to its purchase, and this propaganda of newspaper purchase is going on all over the country in a secret and clandestine way.  
 I ask the Government to reconsider its decision and to set up at an early date a Committee of Inquiry such as I have asked for.  
 NEW PROPERTIES. REPLY.  
 Sir H. Dalziel said, This has been a case agitation, provoked and encouraged by competitors, to try and injure the property with which I have recently become

suggested, do not say that this is part of the campaign organized by three liberal editors, but I think my hon. and learned friend will agree that he has been in communication with Mr. Donald. To this Mr. Pridge signified assent. I have taken no part in any amalgamation. At the present moment I have no intention of doing so. I control my papers, and nobody on earth controls me. It is going to control me. Why should I be allowed to enter through a back door of action without bothering the masses of Germans about it?

It was a good business transaction and do not mind saying that I could have made a very substantial profit during the last few days if I had been disposed to get rid of my property.

The facts are that one of the proprie-

ers of the *Daily Chronicle*, through failing health, decided at the beginning of this year that he would have to release himself from the vast responsibility of editing on that large undertaking. Three different groups of Liberals from time to time were in the property with a view to purchasing the paper. The first group was "WASTED" "CHRONICLE" in connection with one group the late editor was contacted by Mr. M. Lloyd and Harrington was also introduced to Mr. Lloyd as a possible purchaser. I appeared on the scene only after all these groups had failed. At the moment I heard that there was a group of men, who were not avowed Liberals, who had raised over £1,000,000 to the credit of a conservative editor in London to purchase *The Daily Chronicle*. Mr. Lloyd himself said it would be to his satisfaction and peace of mind if I were in control. I have been doing busi-

ers with Mr Lloyd for 30 years. I  
lent large sums of money with him and  
we are in daily, almost hourly, com-  
munication. I came in July and it was

The announcement that I had taken over *The Daily Chronicle* sent it up very much indeed in circulation on one day more than by 50,000 copies. I have multiplied my circulation by six times since I took over my evening paper, and people with small evening paper circulation criticize me now.

It has been complained that this operation was kept secret. I know that there were three other groups ready to make another offer and that the late editor was himself bringing men to the office and I really succeeded to a large extent in getting into the necessary money. I succeeded in getting a long and he did not. I was in a position to make an arrangement with the late editor in July, because that is the matter was much public. I was in a position to declare the matter off.

I am told I treated the late editor unfairly. I did not; but it was not my business to go and tell an opponent what I was doing. But the late editor has not offered so very much. He has taken 50,000 of my money for an interest in my property, cost him a nominal amount. He has taken 50,000 of my

MR. DONALD'S STATEMENT.

In reference to the statements in the House of Sir Henry Dalziel, Mr. Donald says as follows to the *Newspaper world*:

In his speech in the House of Commons on the sale of The *Daily Chronicle* Sir Henry Dalziel made several statements referring to myself which were not strictly accurate. It had been alleged, he said, that "he had treated me unfairly." Sir Henry has not treated me in any way, I have had no dealings with him. He has stated that I "had taken £70,000 of his money" and had received two years' salary. The late governing proprietor has promised me no salary, which I did not ask for; equivalently, for one year's salary. I am to be paid for my services at the same rate as other shareholders.

Sir Henry Daziel considerably overrated the amount, as I am a comparatively small holder. I have no complaint to make whatever about my treatment, but I do not judge the transaction in terms of money.

May I be permitted to say that if Sir Henry Daziel and his friends have found, as he says, a sound investment, in sixteen years' service as editor has, hope, helped to create it?

Not editor ever worked with more freedom or enjoyed more independence than was my good fortune to possess under the late proprietors. It was a special privilege to have worked under such conditions. When, therefore, I found that the new owners insisted on a condition that they must take charge of policy in a few hours' time, and that a new political director in the person of Sir Henry Daziel—whose policy, judging by his speeches and his newspapers, is an important side issue of the war I had been diametrically opposed to—had been appointed, I had no alternative, consistent with editorial freedom and personal dignity, but to resign. Any other place in similar circumstances would have done the same without any question of compensation, which, in my case, I did not raise, and was perfectly prepared to forego. Obviously, my financial interest lay in accepting the offer

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[2455]

sh was to be made to me to remain  
ditor under the general control of  
d, and under the political direction

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Hongkong, December 22th, 1913. 1930

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and value of all packages are required.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## XMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The Post Office will be open on Wednesday the 25th, Thursday the 26th, December, Wednesday the 1st and Thursday the 2nd January from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one collection and one delivery of ordinary correspondence each day as on Sunday.

There will be a delivery of Registered correspondence at 9 a.m., on the 26th December and at 9 a.m. on the 2nd January.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

## INWARD MAILS.

| FROM    | PER   | DATE      |
|---------|-------|-----------|
| STRAITS | 10.00 | 27th Dec. |

## OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

| FOR                                                                                                                                   | PER   | DATE                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| Shanghai and North China                                                                                                              | 10.00 | Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.  |
| Formosa via KEEUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via BISHOP, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA & EUROPE via VANCOUVER  | 10.00 | Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.  |
| Philippine Islands, Japan via Mon, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via                                   | 10.00 | Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.  |
| Swatow and Amoy                                                                                                                       | 10.00 | Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 P.M.  |
| Strait and Bangkok                                                                                                                    | 10.00 | Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 P.M.  |
| Hainan                                                                                                                                | 10.00 | Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 P.M.  |
| Peking and Haiphong                                                                                                                   | 10.00 | Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 P.M.  |
| Philippine Islands, Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, Europe via Canada | 10.00 | Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 P.M.  |
| Foochow, Shanghai and North China                                                                                                     | 10.00 | Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 P.M.  |
| Philippine Islands and San Francisco                                                                                                  | 10.00 | Wednesday, 25th, 8.00 A.M. |
| Japan via Nagasaki                                                                                                                    | 10.00 | Thursday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.  |
| Bangkok                                                                                                                               | 10.00 | Thursday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.  |
| Wohaiwei and Chefoo                                                                                                                   | 10.00 | Thursday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.  |
| Swatow and Amoy                                                                                                                       | 10.00 | Thursday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.  |
| Shanghai, North China & Japan via Mugi                                                                                                | 10.00 | Thursday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.  |
| Shanghai and North China                                                                                                              | 10.00 | Thursday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.  |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow                                                                                                              | 10.00 | Thursday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.  |
| Philippine Islands                                                                                                                    | 10.00 | Friday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.    |
| Shanghai and North China                                                                                                              | 10.00 | Saturday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.  |
| Strait and Bangkok                                                                                                                    | 10.00 | Saturday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.  |
| Shanghai and North China                                                                                                              | 10.00 | Saturday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.  |
| Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keesing                                                                                                 | 10.00 | Saturday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.  |
| Shanghai and North China                                                                                                              | 10.00 | Sunday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.    |
| Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao                                                                                                    | 10.00 | Wednesday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.  |

\* Superscribed correspondence only

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

| FOR                                                        | ON WEEK DAYS                        | ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Taipei                                                     | 10.00 A.M.                          | 10.00 A.M.            |
| Cheung Chow                                                | 10.30 A.M.                          | 11.00 A.M.            |
| Shanghai, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Tung Shan and Siantan | 4.00 P.M.                           | 11.00 A.M.            |
| Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley                             | 4.30 P.M.                           | 11.00 A.M.            |
| Canton and Samshui                                         | 7.30 A.M.<br>1.30 P.M.<br>5.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M.             |
| *Canton (By Train)                                         | 2.00 P.M.                           |                       |
| Wuchow                                                     | 4.00 P.M.                           | 4.00 P.M.             |
| Macao                                                      | 1.30 P.M.                           | 8.00 A.M.             |
| Kongmoon                                                   | 6.00 P.M.                           | 5.00 P.M.             |
| Namtau and Sanmei                                          | 6.00 P.M.                           | 5.00 P.M.             |
| Shanchun                                                   | 10.00 A.M.                          | 10.00 A.M.            |

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

| FOR                | ON WEEK DAYS                        | ON SUNDAY | ON HOLIDAY             |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Macao              | 7.30 A.M.<br>1.30 P.M.              | 8.30 A.M. | 7.30 A.M.<br>1.30 P.M. |
| Canton and Samshui | 7.30 A.M.<br>1.30 P.M.<br>5.00 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M.              |
| Tai Ping Tung      | 9.30 P.M.                           | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M.              |
| Shok Ki            | 9.30 P.M.                           | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M.              |
| Kongmoon           | 8.00 P.M.                           | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M.              |
| Kaukung            | 8.00 P.M.                           | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M.              |
| Wuchow             | 4.00 P.M.                           | 4.00 P.M. | 4.00 P.M.              |

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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| December 23rd                     |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| LONDON.—                          |            |
| Telegraphic Transfer              | 2/4 1/2    |
| Bank Bills, on demand             | 3/4 1/2    |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight     | 3/4 1/2    |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight    | 3/4 1/2    |
| Credit, at 4 months' sight        | 3/4 1/2    |
| Documentary Bills 4 months' sight | 3/4 1/2    |
| ON PARIS.—                        |            |
| Bank Bills, on demand             | 438 1/2    |
| Credit, at 4 months' sight        | 463 1/2    |
| ON NEW YORK.—                     |            |
| Bank Bills, on demand             | 80         |
| Credit, at 60 days' sight         | —          |
| ON BOMBAY.—                       |            |
| Telegraphic Transfer              | nom.       |
| Bank Bills, on demand             | —          |
| ON CALCUTTA.—                     |            |
| Telegraphic Transfer              | nom.       |
| Bank Bills, on demand             | —          |
| ON SHANGHAI.—                     |            |
| Bank Bills, at sight              | nom.       |
| Private, 30 days' sight           | —          |
| ON YOKOHAMA.—                     |            |
| On demand                         | 162        |
| ON MANILA.—                       |            |
| On demand—Pesos                   | 162        |
| ON SINGAPORE.—                    |            |
| On demand                         | 113        |
| ON BATAVIA.—                      |            |
| On demand                         | 189 1/2    |
| ON HAIPHONG.—                     |            |
| On demand                         | 2 1/2 p.m. |
| ON SAIGON.—                       |            |
| On demand                         | 2 1/2 p.m. |
| ON BANGKOK.—                      |            |
| On demand                         | 45 1/2     |
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| SILVER per oz                     | 48 1/2 d.  |

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| Canton ... 10                 | \$0.00          |

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## TO-MORROW.

Christmas Day.  
Thursday, Dec. 26th:—  
Boxing Day.  
Friday, Dec. 27th:—  
Noon—China Light & Power Co., Ltd.,  
Extraordinary General Meeting

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A. SIRE,  
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Hongkong, October 31st, 1918

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Hongkong, September 28th, 1918

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NAOKICHI YANAGITA,  
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,  
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Hongkong, August 30th 1918.

[600]

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STABE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914.

10

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T. O. DOWNING,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 10th, 1917.

[41]

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G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. Landsale.  
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL, Esq., V. D. Parr, Esq.  
C. S. GUBBAY, Esq., W. L. PATTISON, Esq.  
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER  
& PARRY'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per  
cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " "

" 12 " 4 " " "

" " " " " N. J. STABE,  
Chief Manager

Hongkong, October 18th, 1918.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... .. £1,500,000  
Subscribed ... .. 1,125,000  
Paid-up ... .. 625,000  
Reserve Fund ... .. 650,000

Bankers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches:

Bombay Calcutta Karachi Poonah

Canton Hongkong Kobe Rangoon

Colombo Howrah Kanton Lumpur Shanghai

Delhi Kandy Madras Singapore

Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts  
at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance  
and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be  
ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,  
Acting Manager

No. 7, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, May 20th, 1910.

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